

Phytoseiid mites are bio-indicators of agricultural practice impact on the agroecosystem functioning: The case of weed management in citrus orchards

F. Le Bellec¹, J. Mailloux¹, P. Dubois¹, A. Rajaud¹, S. Kreiter², C. Bockstaller³, M. S. Tixier² and E. Malézieux⁴

¹ CIRAD, UPR Hortsys, Stn de Vieux-Habitants, Guadeloupe, 97119, Vieux-Habitants, France

² Montpellier SupAgro, UMR CBGP 1062 INRA/IRD/CIRAD/SupAgro, CS 30016, 34988 Montpellier sur Lez cedex, France

³ INRA, UMR 1121 Nancy-Université - INRA, IFR, 110, BP 20507, 68021 Colmar, France

⁴ CIRAD, UPR103, TA B-103/PS4 - BD de la Lironde - 34398 Montpellier cedex 5, France

Introduction

Sloping implantation of citrus orchards

Tropical climate

Slope and stones

High weed pressure

Non mechanized plots

Excessive use of herbicide

Impacts on agroecosystem

Need for indicators of weeding practices impact

'Low' or 'Zero' herbicide prototypes



Phytoseiid mite (200-500 µm)

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Material and methods

➤ Six different weed management prototypes:

Spontaneous native vegetation				Sown leguminous <i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	
GLY	AV	PV	LMV	ANEO	PNEO
Glyphosate	Yearly vegetation	Perennial vegetation	Late mowed vegetation	Yearly ground cover	Perennial ground cover
5 herbicide/year	5 mows/year + 1 herb./year	5 mows/year	1 mow/year	5 mows/year	No intervention

➤ Monthly survey of density and species richness of Phytoseiidae (from October 2008 to July 2009) for six weed management prototypes.

➤ Reciprocal Simpson's diversity index (1/D)

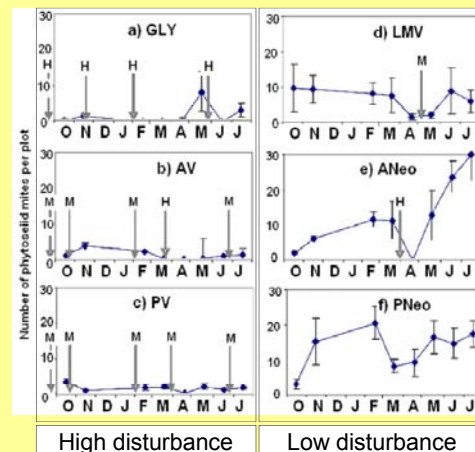
➤ According to density and diversity of Phytoseiidae, rank of prototypes by level of habitat disturbance (Mailloux et al., 2010)



Experimental device

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Evolution of phytoseiid mites density in ground cover vegetation under different weed managements



Results

Item	Diversity index value	Phytoseiid mite density per plot	Number of intervention/year
Gly	Low	Low (1.5 mites)	4
AV	Low	Low (1.2 mites)	5
PV	Low	Low (1.4 mites)	5
LMV	High	High (6.9 mites)	1
ANeo	High	High (13.5 mites)	1
PNeo	High	High (13.4 mites)	0

➤ Intervention on ground cover vegetation → decrease in phytoseiid mites density and diversity;

➤ Mechanical weeding is as much disturbing for Phytoseiidae as glyphosate treatment;

➤ The level of disturbance is linked with the rate of treatment rather than with weeding practices

Conclusions

- ✓ Phytoseiidae mites are sensitive to the rate of ground cover treatment
- ✓ Frequency of ground cover treatments = an indicator of habitat disturbance
- ✓ Phytoseiidae mites are indirect indicators of habitat disturbance



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